Terms --- \$1.00 in Advance; \$1.25 after Three Months.

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NO. 22.

Of the white population of America only eight per cent. are unable to read or write.

The legislative assembly of Victoria, Australasia, has passed a bill imposing a tax on the unimproved value of

There are in the United States at present 6,000,000 farms. About onehalf the population of the Republic or over 30,000,000 people live on them, and these dwellers furnish more than seventy-four per cent. of the total value of the exports of the country.

Italy proposes to encourage the natives of Abyssinia to emigrate into the valleys of the Nile and open up the Soudan to civilization. The Italian colonists on the high lands, now that the possession of Kassala has opened new horizons, would protect and en-

The new State officials of South Carolina are unusually young in years. even for the South, says the New York Advertiser. The Governor is thirtyone, the Adjutant-General twenty-five and the Attorney-General only twentyfour. Governor Evans is the youngest man ever elected to the Governor-

The figures of the New York Building Department show that in the last fourteen years \$325,000,000 have been spent in building flats and tenements in New York, and the St. Louis Star-Sayings estimates that at least \$50. 000,000 of this amount has been wasted in needless brickwork, which only obstructs light.

In the course of a recent speech Admiral Field, a Tory member of the British House of Commons said: "There is no such thing as equality in this world and there will not be in heaven." The Liberals among his constituents have challenged the Admiral to produce his Biblical authority for the latter clause of this asser-

It has been ruled by Judge Drew of Boston, in the case of a mar charged with highway robbery that he was not guilty because after first demanding money from a woman with a threat of death if she refused he made a polite request for it after the purse was produced. It is held that this was a voluntary act on the part of the victim

The Japanese alphabet of forty eight letters is written in four different characters, one of which is regarded as especially appropriate for men and another for women. Works of science and higher literature of an official nature are written in the Chinese characters. At present, adds the New Orleans Picayune, Japan is writing the history of the Japan-Chinese war in characters of blood.

According to the New York Sun, American cheeses used to be sent abroad by the thousand pounds twenty years ago and returned by the same steamship line properly labelled as English. It is perfectly well known that most of the popular forfully counterfeited in this country, and it would be interesting to know what proportion of the large ex portations of American cheeses return as foreign.

The fattening of live stock on cottonseed hulls and meal is becoming quite an important feature in South ern business affairs, announces the Manufacturers' Record. It promises to add materially to the prosperity of the South, and to enable that section not only to supply its own wants for North in competition with the West. The cattle can be fattened on cotton seed meal and hulls at a total cost of about ten cents a day, while it is estimated to cost at least twenty cents a day in the West and Northwest, where hay, corn and other foodstuffs

It is said that the Chinese are the greatest gamblers in the world. Games of chance are the very breadth of their nostrils, and they cannot live without them. It is the one pastime in a life of unceasing toil, but the evil does not assume serious phases so long as foreigners do not meddle with their stances lose his all when gaming among his countrymen, but if he does he goes contentedly back to work next day and is not, like most ruined gamblers, incapacitated for honest toil. It is when the riffratt of other races are allowed to take a hand and to utilize Chinese game tables and banks for the gratification of their own purpower that w despread mischief is The prospects will be brighter,

With sweeter roses springin', An' sweeter birds a'singin', When the skies clear off!

The silver—it'll jingle, Till your fingers tingle, tingle; When the skies clear off. An' trouble, like a feather. Will go sallin' out the weather; We'll sing an' dance together When the skies clear off!

There's a sign o' light a-comin'; An' you hear the wagon hummin'; You'll be marchin' to the drummin When the skies clear off. No matter what's the trouble— It'll break jest like a bubble, An' you'll drive in harness double When the skies clear off! -Atlanta Constitution.

# A MYSTERIOUS CLERK.



Nadvertisement of the following tenor appeared in one of the daily journals of a prosperous and rapidly growing American city some

American city some years since:
ACCOUNTANT—The services of an accomplished and competent person are desired by the advertiser to take charge of the books and correspondence of a flourishing business, all permanent position is

A hundred candidates for this place

A hundred candidates for this piace presented themselves at the establishment of Mr. Corlis, and among the competitors there came a modestly attired person, who more than the others seemed, at first sight, acceptable to the proprietor.

The address of this applicant was expected and slessort. His whole are

quiet and pleasant. His whole appearance that of an carnest, well-disposed man, who was desirous to get along in the world.

He brought with him and presented to Mr. Corlis a few brief letters of recommendation, from pressure resid.

to Mr. Corlis a few brief letters of recommendation from persons residing eastward, and exhibited a draft for a limited sum upon a responsible banking house in the town. His story was simple and straightforward, and his manners were altogether prepossessing. He wrote a fair business hand, his credentials proved satisfactory to the not over-cautious Mr. Corlis, and he was engaged.

Ernest Maywood—for thus the applicant signed his name—proved a model clerk. He must have been some thirty years of age when he entered

thirty years of age when he entered the employ of Mr. Corlis. He might have been five years younger, per-haps. He reaped the experience of forty, at least, for he was cunning in accounts, and his knowledge of the ramifications of debt and credit was

extraordinary.

His varied qualifications were quickly brought into requisition, and his employer very soon came to esteem him for his accuracy in mercantile matters, as well as for the every-day goodness of character that marked his continually upright and honest course of

tinually upright and honest course of conduct.

Mr. Corlis had a daughter, his only child, in whom were centered all his hopes. The father thought he saw in the character of his new clerk business qualities most desirable, and he believed him to be a man of integrity and worth; and at the end of a twelvemonth he secretly determined upon bringing about an intimacy between Ernest and his daughter, with a view to making him his partner in trade at the fitting moment, and subsequently, if possible, to uniting his daughter with him in marriage.

Six years, with their round of joys and sorrows, pains and pleasures, had passed away, after the accident related, when one evening there halted before the down, either in rotation or at random, the dog will signify by a bark the number.

On one occasion Nero entered a hold with the doctor. A number of guests were standing, sitting, or moving about a room. When asked how many persons were present, Nero deliberately walked about until he found four men behind a counter. Then he sagely trotted back to his master and aughter."

quietly awaited another opportunity to carry out his long-cherished plan in reference to his daughter's prospects; while Miss Corlis lost no fitting occa-sion to second her parent's views and

sion to second her parent's views and wishes.

"Time flies with silent wings." A twelve-month passes swiftly. Another year elapsed without making any peculiar change in the relations of the parties about whom we have written. The city where our narration dates was located upon the river, and upon its front street were situated the stores occupied by Mr. Corlis. Nearly three years had passed since Maywood had been installed there, when a steamer came down, on its way to New Orleans.

A rival boat was in sight, close behind, and it was the custom for these craft to halt en route at the landing in front of Mr. Corlis's warehouses, to take or leave passengers. As the feremost boat rounded up at the levee, her engineer neglected to "blow off" her surplusage of steam, desiring to retain it for a dash with his competitor when he left this halting-place. The result of this neglect was the explosion of one of the large cylinders, by which accident a dozen persons on the deck were fearfully scalded.

The sound of the crash immediately drew a crowd upon the levee, and

The sound of the crash immediately drew a crowd upon the levee, and shortly afterwards the shricking suf-

shortly afterwards the shricking suf-ferers were brought on shore.

Mr. Corlis and Maywood were among the first who reached the river's edge.
Body after body—maimed and scathed the river's edge. Body after body— maimed and scathed and blackened— was borne from the boat, and May-wood and his employer were actively busy in their offices of kindness to the unfortunate, when the figure of a plantly dressed man was brought out. the unfortunate, when the figure of a plainly dressed man was brought out, writhing in his last agonies, and fearfully mutilated. Mr. Corlis approached him as he came forward in the hands of the theorew who were removing him, and Maywood followed closely upon the steps of his employer. The fatally injured and dying man opened his eyes as the clerk came up, gazed fearfully at him, and shricking the broken syllable, "May—!" expired! Maywood started back, horrorstruck! For an instant he was paralyzed! That face and voice—that

Maywood started back, horrorstruck! For an instant he was paralyzed! That face and voice—that
last glance! The clerk was bewildered, and motionless as a statue—and
the body was taken to the levee.
Maywood in the confusion fled.
Subsequent search for him proved
futile. He disappeared instanter, and
all efforts to find him, or to learn of
his whereabouts or his fate, were
salike in vain. After weeks of unavailing inquiry, the belief of his employer settled into no very satisfactory channel (though he feared that
Maywood had either fallen from the
boat, amid the terrible confusion, or
that he must have committed suicide,)
and his place was filled in the counting-house, while the business of the
establishment went on as before.
What disposal the bookkeeper had
made of his surplus earnings, from
time to time, if he had any, or whethser he had saved any portion of his
ever was nekrown to his late ex-

er he had saved any portion of his pay, was unknown to his late employer. Inquiries were instituted, and all the means at hand likely to afford any light upon the singular and sudden disappearance were availed of —but to no purpose. Maywood was

gone! Six years, with their round of joys

edge of books and accounts in earlier years assumed the habiliments of the ruder sex, believing that I could thus better earn a sustenance.

"I came here, entered your service, saved a few hundred dollars—and you remember the terrible occurrence which immediately preceded my disappearance?"

"The accident on the steamer?"

"Yes. We were hurrying about

"Yes. We were hurrying about among the wounded, as you recollect, when the figure of one of the dying

when the figure of one of the dying sufferers approached us."

"Yes, yes, I remember."

"That man was my husband."

There were tears in the eyes of the little coterie who listened to this singular tale of woe.

"I recognized him, and he half pronounced the name of Ma-ry, my baptismal name, as I hurried about smid the frantic crowd on that fearful occasion. Stunned with the recognition under such circumstances, bewildered by the trying position in which I thus suddenly found myself placed, and fearful of the results of exposure, I knew not what to do, or scarcely what I did.

"He did not survive the accident,

"He did not survive the accident, however; and, two hours afterwards, in homely female attire, I claimed his unfortunate remains. None recognized me in my plain apparel, and surely none could suspect that the veiled and humble woman who followed the corpse to its last resting place was in fact the bookkeeper of the well-known Mr. Corlis.

"I left town forthwith. Through your kindness and liberality I had been able to lay by a considerable sum of money, and I departed for the West, and, once more among total strangers, I continued the resumption of the habiliments and habits of my sex. With the means at my com-"He did not survive the accident,

respectably, until some two years ago I met this gentleman, who offered me his hand. I am now Mrs. Ervine, and

his hand. I am now Mrs. Ervine, and this is my husband, sir."

As may well be imagined, a happy reunion succeeded this denouement of the long-time mystery which had shrouded the sudden disappearance of Mr. Corlis's bookkeeper. And the reader may be assured that Mr. and Mrs. Ervine were not only very welcome in the rich merchant's family, but that the newly wedded pair became the future fast friends of "Maywood's" former employer and his exwood's" former employer and his ex-tended social circle.—New York News.

## A Dog's Intelligence.

A Bog's Intelligence.

G. Rugg Thompson, the six-yearold son of Dr. Thompson, of Glens
Falls, is the owner of a large St. Bernard named Nero. The animal has a
light-brown coat and weighs about
150 pounds. Nero is an unusually
intelligent dog. He has a great head
for mathematics and can add, subtract, divide and multiply with surprising celerity. Let a certain number of persons enter a room. Then ber of persons enter a room. Then let half the number depart, and Nero will notify his master by barking how many there are left in the room. Should others enter the room after Nero has notified his master of the Nero has notified his master of the number present, he will quickly and accurately indicate the new number. Some of the problems worked out by this canine wonder would prove difficult for a ten-year-old boy to demonstrate. An interesting example of Nero's ability as a mathematician is shown when a series of figures running from one to nine is placed on a

Ernest and his daughter, with a view to making him his partner in trade at the fitting moment, and subsequently, the making him his partner in trade at the fitting moment, and subsequently, the profits of his daughter.

Maywood had once or twice been the great of the parent any hope that his employe had not evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis, and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis, and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis, and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis, and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis, and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and an evening or two had been passed by him at her greeable Miss Cerlis and the greeable Miss

## HEAVY LOSSES.

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE FOR AMERICAN INTERESTS.

Bank Clearings Throughout the Country Last Year Were the Small-est Since 1885—Under Protection the Greatest Prosperity Prevailed.

The returns of the bank clearings throughout the United States during 1894 show that they were the smallest since 1885, proving that the business of the country retrogressed a decade last year under the threat and inguiry of a policy of free trade. auguration of a policy of free trade.
The total clearings during this period are as follows:

1	are us follows.
	TEN YEARS OF BANK CLEARINGS.
	Year. Amount of clearings.
	1894
	1893 53,516,883,135
	1892
	1891 56,312,344,509
	1890
	1888
	1887 51,144,077,119
	1886 48,800,868,750
	1885 41,255,629,674

During 1894 only 13 out of 69 cities During 1894 only 13 out of 69 cities showed increased clearings as compared with 1893. The decrease at New York was 22 per cent., at Philadelphia 10 per cent., at Boston 9 per cent., Chicago only 8 per cent., New Orleans 13.4 per cent., Nashville 21.8 per cent., and at Atlanta 6.8 per cent. Of course the largest volume of bank clearings in the United States was during 1892, at the time of our greatest prespective under protection. In

during 1892, at the time of our greatest prosperity under protection. In the following year, however, as soon as we were threatened with free trade, the bank clearings decreased by eight billions of dollars, and in the following year, 1894, there was a further decrease of eight and a half billions of dollars, making the total loss in the volume of trade transacted throughout the country amount to \$16,500,000,000 less during 1894 than during 1892. According to sections of the country the bank clearings during each of the the bank clearings during each of the past two years have been as follows:

| Section. | 1894. | 1893. | 1893. | 1894. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1895. | 1

# Total U.S..... 44,995,611,293 53,516,883,135



# Be Honest About It.

The Savanuah, Ga., News rejoices that on December 31, 1894, the last remaining rate of duty provided by the McKinley law gave place to the Wilson tariff in the wool schedule,

which tarit is the work states againg:

"The rate on woolen goods is considerably reduced by the new bill, and the effect will be gratefully felt by consumers when they go to buy. Under the Democratic bill manufacture of the work bence they turers are given free wool, hence they will be able to make better and cheaper woolen goods than before, and thus be better able to compete with importations. There will be sharp competition, of course, all of which will be of benefit to the great majority who buy. Cheapened coats and cheapened blankets was Democracy's New Year's gifts to the people."

The Savannah News is quite right when it says that the rate in the woolen schedule is considerable reduced, and also that there will be sharp competition with woolen imoolen goods than before, and thus

sharp competition with woolen importations; and really its dream of cheap things may be realized measurably, and these cheap things will, unquestionably, be free trade's gift to the people. But the News should be honest enough to state that the things given by the Democracy are stolen. given by the Democracy are stolen goods, filched by a perfidious and dis-honest party from a large class of our people, who even now are suffering most seriously because of the theft.

# The Grip is Here.



There are millions of poor unemployed workingmen suffering in this country to-day from cold, who are nable to buy the cheap woolens of the sheap blanded Democracy. Their loss of work is the result of the theft of Cleveland, Gorman and Wilson.

### Less Roads Under Free Trade.

The Railroad Gazette gives the fol-

The Railroad Gazette gives the following account of the extensions of our railroad system in 1894:
Railroad building in this country would certainly appear to have reached its lowest ebb, when the total new mileage built in one lyear amounts to only 1761 miles. That is all the new railroad that has been built in the United States in 1894. That figure is lower than any that has been reached since 1875, when the net increase for the year was 1700 miles, the amount built being somewhat greater. The new mileage reported for 1894 is apparently the smallest actual amount of new railroad built in any year since the Civil War, and it is much the smallest percentage of increase. Taking Poor's figures of the amount of railroad built at the end of 1898 (177, 753 miles), the railroad constructed in 1894 has added less than one per cent. to that total.

Father of Protection Talks.

The tariff was claimed by those in power to have been excessive on foreign trade and productive of too much revenue, but the protracted agony and Cossarian delivery of the tariff reform bantling, and the progressive Treasury deficiency thus provoked, far transcends the sentimental agony of a surplus, which long ago ceased to vex any financiers. It is always something too much, whether of a surplus or of a deficiency. Two years ago some thought we had too much of McKinleyism. More now think we have got too much of Wilsonism. The tariff pendulum swings to and fro between protection and free trade, tiring outeven the President in dreaming dreams, alas! of "iron in dreaming dreams, alas! of "iron and coal."—From Speech of Senato Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.

### Nothing But Ruin.

With cotton at five cents and the price drooping, Southern planters are in a state of bewilderment and consternation. Bankruptcy and impoverishment stare them in the face if the erishment stare them in the face if the present rate, which they assert is below the cost of production, be maintained. In like manner the wheat producer sees ruin confronting him in the continuance of low prices for grain. The Southern planter and the Western farmer, the two agents who were largely instrumental in ordering in 1892 a reversal in industrial and protective policies of the Nation, are now suffering directly from the evils of underconsumption. Manufacturing interests were the first to feel the effects of business uncertainty and the effects of business incertainty and the losses of wage earners. The great agricultural producers, South and West, are now learning to their cost that the marked decline in the purchasing power of a prosperous Nation reacts necessarily upon catton plant.

reacts necessarily upon sotton planters and wheat farmers.

If cheapness of food and clothing were the main factor of National proswere the main factor of National pros-perity, Americans would now have full cause for gratitude to Democratic tariff meddlers. But when flour is low, and cotton sells below the cost of production, and every other commod-ity is cheap because the supply runs far beyand the demand, they need not be thankful. The practical experi-ence of the last two years has taught Americans that, whatever may be the truth about free trade or the protec-tive policy, nothing can take the place of National prosperity under which all classes of the population are em-ployed at good wages and ali indus-tries are in full, unimpeded operation. Those are the conditions which devel-op the purchasing power of every con-sumer and make the American market the main safeguard against overprothe main safeguard against overproduction at home and abroad.

# THE EMPIRE STATE,

Valuable Than Foreign Commerce. New York is called the Empire State because she surpasses every other State in population, in wealth, in the extent of her manufacturing industries, in her commerce, in her moneyed institutions, in educational facilities, and in the enterprise and intelligence

of her people. New York State has 65,840 manufac New York State has 65,840 manufacturing establishments, which employ an aggregate capital of \$1,130,161,195. They give employment to 850,884 hands, that are paid annually \$466,846,642 in wages. The cost of raw material used annually amounts to \$871,064,085, and the value of the products of these factories amounts to \$1,711,577,671, which is \$92,672,868 more than the entire assessed value of all the property of the city of New York in 1894.

The number of factories in New York State increased 23,101 during the decade from 1880 to 1890; there was an increase of \$615,914,619 in the capital invested; of 318,551 in the hands employed; of \$268,212,613 in wages paid; of \$191,651,540 in the material used, and of \$630,881,075 in the value of manufactured products.

of \$191,651,540 in the material used, and of \$630,881,075 in the value of manufactured products.

The growth of the manufacturing industries of New York during the last census decade surpasses anything that has ever occurred in the history of any country of like population. And this enormous growth has taken place under a protective tariff.

The products of the factories of New York State alone amount to \$164,903,973 more than the entire exports and imports of the whole United States. The amount paid for raw material in these factories, annually, is \$214,068,934 more than our foreign imports. In 1890 the amount paid in wages to employes in these factories was only \$188,148,509 less than the total amount of our foreign imports. It would be less loss to the people of this country to close our ports entirely to foreign commerce than to ruin the manufacturing industries of this \$5tate.

Tis but a little thing to smile Approvingly once in a while;
To speak a word of praise, of cheer,
When things seem rather chill and drear
To sometimes fondly hold and press. Some hand caress

TIS BUT A LITTLE THING.

Tis but a little thing to go To gently stoop and whisper low, You understand, you feel and know— That you will help him all you can To be a man.

Tis but a little thing to bear Without complain or needless fret— Tis but a little thing, don—yet— 'Tis just such simple loving deeds The Father heeds.

-Kathleen Kavanagh, in Picayune

# HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Half a loaf is better than no vaca-

It is all up with the centipede when he is knocked off his feet. Family ties—The one your brother is always borrowing from you.—Puck.

There are conspicuous exceptions to the rule that short accounts make long friends. - Puck.

It can not be said of the professional bankrupt that 'his failings lean to virtue's side,'—Fuck.

The longest pole won't knock the persimmons unless the right kind of a man has hold of it.—Statesman. After a bank cashier has feathered his nest he fancies that he has plumed

himself for flight.—Galveston News. Suffragist—"I tell you the women are advancing right along." Gayboy—"Yes, the married ones; single ones

never get beyond a certain stage."— Boston Courier.

Mr. Cawker (after his wife has read Mr. Cawker (atter his wife has read several pages)—"Is there any news in your mother's letter, dear?" Mrs. Cawker—"I haven't come so the post-script yet."—Truth.

script yet."—Truth.

Bobby—"You ought to see my big sister. Everybody says she's a beanty." Johnny—"I bet she can't hold a candle to my sister fer looks. Why my sister sold twenty-two tickets for a charity concert."—Good News.

"What are you writing, Hawley?"
"A story. I'm going in for fiction."
"Really? For a magazine?" "No. For my tailor. He wants his money, and I'm telling him I'll send him a check next week."—Harper's Bazar.

The one unnotised point which the

The one unnoticed point which the present flood of illustrated Napoleonic present flood of illustrated Napoleonic literature has made more prominent than any other is that throughout the great Corsican's whole early life he needed a hair-cut.—Buffalo Express.

Mrs. Houser-- "Have you any idea what 'speaking terms' means, Mr. Houser?" Mr. Houser—"Certainly, madam. Anywhere from \$50 to \$100 per night, according to the prominence of the lecturer."—Buffalo Courier.

looking over his morning paper, "they're making another effort to put a tax on bachelors." "Is that the single tax I've heard so much about?" inquired Mrs. Chugwater.—Chicago Tribune.

She was a new telephone girl—
"What number, please?" "One hundred and fifteen." "I didn't catch that." "One hundred—" "Yes?"
"And fifteen." "All right. Here is 100. Fifteen is busy just now."—
Harper's Bazar.

Harper's Bazar.

Contributor—"Pretty poem, isn't it?" Magazine Editor—"Yes, very; but we can't publish it." Contributor—"Why not?" Magazine Editor—"Why, anybody can tell at the first reading precisely what it means."—Somerville Journal. "I don't believe you can read minds,

donener know, "said a enappie to a professional mind-reader. "Oh, yes, I can," replied the latter, pleasantly. "Bring around somebody with a mind and I'll soon prove that I can."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. John's Wife-"John, I wish you'd

saw up some wood for the house."
John—"I wish you wouldn't ask me
to do such work, Maria. Sawing
wood's a thing that even the poorest
tramp refuses to stoop to, and you
know me."—South Boston News.

A little three-year-old girl went to a children's party. On her return she said to her parents: "At the party a little girl fell off a chair. All the other girls laughed, but I didn't." "Well, why didn't you laugh?" "'Cause I was the one that fell off."—Tid-Bits.

# Real Cookery Teaching.

Real Cookery Teaching.

Butter and new-laid eggs figure largely in cooking schools, and as the teacher has not to pay for them, she waves eloquent and insists upon such a lavish use of both that were her lessons generally acted upon there would soon be a mighty famine in the land. But the poor don't come; the rich can do without such teachings, for others do their work; and only a few ladies in the middle classes with very inquiring minds put in an appearance. "Let the teacher," said a poor woman, "come to my house and show me how to cook there, and then I shall be obliged to her." Here is the test of good, cheap cooking—to cook with little money; a small, smoking fire; a miscrable oven; a couple of saucepans, and no scales; and sometimes more mouths to feed than food to put into them.—All the Year Round.

An Archbishop's Diligence.

The Archbishop of York has completed his self-imposed task of visiting the whole of the 600 parishes in his diocese. The work has occupied the eyears. Many of the parishes had not previously been visited by a prelate of the Church within living memory,—London Telegraph.